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MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916.

For President
WOODROW WILSON
For Vice-President
THOMAS R. MARSHALL

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, who died yesterday, greatest of English chemists, lived a life filled with romantic interest, and added much territory to the domain of knowledge. He searched the atmosphere, and the caves of matter and took from them the elements, argon, neon, krypton and helium.

His radium investigations have paved the way for future scientists, who will extract from the dissolutions of the atom a fund of energy far beyond anything now available to man.

Broadly speaking, there is chemistry of two kinds; that which tears apart, to see what the thing is made of; that which builds up, to make new substances, with new potentialities and new uses.

Ramsay spent most of his effort in the domain of synthetic chemistry. The work he did blazes a trail, which others will follow until ordinary men make in the laboratory a multitude of things, now tediously dragged from the earth. Even food may some day be largely a product of the chemist's art.

The most romantic feature of Ramsay's work, perhaps, lay in his radium investigations, and particularly in his discovery that the radium emanations break down into helium.

The new chemistry and the old alchemy were linked by another bond, and the minds of scientists turned again to the conclusion that all matter, however diverse its form, is built of one simple substance, just as houses of innumerable shapes may be constructed from bricks, each of which is of the same dimensions, color and appearance.

That lesser matter might, if one knew how, be transmuted into gold, is less interesting than the light that is thrown into the domain of metaphysics. The primitive matter which the radium investigations seem to indicate, appears to be merely a mode of motion.

That which, in the terminology of science, is a mode of motion, becomes, in the language of metaphysics, merely the flow of will, the operative of creative force.

Ramsay's chief accomplishment is that he has greatly strengthened the concept of the unity of the universe; a universe in which all things proceed according to law; in which there is no anarchy, except the failure of mind to understand all of the phenomena presented to its attention.

It should be added that Ramsay had a gift, almost as great as Huxley's, for presenting, in popular language, the most abstruse speculations of science. He was a prolific and interesting writer, who contributed frequently to American journals. His contributions have done much to enlarge the horizon of the mind. In this country his death will be regretted almost as much as in his own.

EFFICIENCY STOPPED TOO SOON

MAYOR WILSON and his overseers are highly efficient in obtaining and expending money for Warrenite pavements. In the care and protection of these pavements it would be difficult to find anyone less efficient. There is scarcely a Warrenite street in town that at some point has not been dug up, and the excavation improperly filled.

A little provision would have made most of this digging unnecessary. But provision is a quality in which the city government is peculiarly lacking.

When streets are to be torn up, as Washington avenue has been, the work, instead of being completed a block at a time as the state highway commissioner repairs the high roads, is done in such fashion that many blocks are involved and traffic impeded over great distances.

The theory upon which streets are paved is to facilitate the movement of traffic, by making haulage easier and less expensive. The further object is to prevent dust annoyance.

All of these objects are defeated by the wholesale digging in paved streets.

It undoubtedly saves something for a corporation, when it can dig up a street when it pleases and as it pleases and leave it dug up as long as it pleases.

But the saving is at the expense of all drivers who use the highway. The truckmen of Bridgeport, those who drive motor vehicles whether for business or pleasure, are subjected to an expense ten, twenty or even a thousand fold above the saving accruing to the person guilty of neglect.

It is not uncommon for the tires on a motor vehicle to cost \$50 a wheel. A single hole in a busy street, may ruin absolutely a number of such tires in a single day, by shattering the fabric.

Bridgeport has an organization devoted to the interests of motorists. It would be filling the duties for which it is created, if it would take a census of holes in the paved streets of Bridgeport, demand in detail that the repairs be made, and also demand that excavations in the streets should be made as seldom as possible.

When excavations are made, or holes appear in the paved streets, they should be filled up level and solid, until the permanent replacement is made.

TAXATION IN CONNECTICUT

FOR THE FIRST time in many years the report of the Tax Commissioner, relative to the assessment and collection of taxes, contains no information regarding the values of local property, from the standpoint of the state.

Formerly state and county taxes were apportioned according to the grand list of the several cities and towns. Some communities assessed for less than full value, and the state authorities equalized the several lists, to obtain an approximate equity.

In 1915 the General Assembly made the basis of apportionment the revenues derived from taxation by the locality, a means not in itself unfair, for a town's revenue will be the same, regardless of its grand list. Under-valuation of property sim-

ply makes the tax rate higher.

Bridgeport, with a rapidly increasing grand list, and an abnormal tax rate, will pay a larger proportion of the state tax, than was the case under the former law. This will not be the fault of the new law, but the consequence of Bridgeport's extravagance, carried into every department of government.

The chief injustice done to Bridgeport, and other localities, lies in the change of method in taxing the New Haven railroad, which now pays more than \$1,000,000 less per year, than the tax it formerly paid.

Bridgeport pays \$90,000 as its share of the deficit so created.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, like Eugene Field, was a poet of sentiment, a seer of homely things, a rhymester of love. His verses gave pleasure to millions of his fellow creatures, and influenced them to think of the great basic facts of life; of home, wife, children; of birds and loving kine; of blue skies and diligent honey bees. One of that group of writers who put Indiana on the map, he will be especially honored there. His body lies in state, in the Indiana Capitol.

He was well beloved by a great number of personal friends, and enjoyed a large measure of affection from those who read his poems. As age goes, nowadays, he was not old. But at 62 he must have sung the best that was in him. His work will live long after him, in the minds of mothers and their children, and in the talking machine records to which so many of his verses have been committed. These for many years to come will stimulate the sale of his books. Thus his influence will remain to a period far beyond that which most can hope for.

GIBRALTAR

The British flag was first hoisted over Gibraltar 212 years ago today, July 24, 1704, and from that day to this the great rock which commands the entrance to the Mediterranean has never for a moment been out of English hands, although the Spaniards have made several attempts to recover it. Gibraltar was taken by the Saracens in 711 and was recaptured from the Moors in 1492. The Moors recovered it in 1571, and it was not finally taken from them until 1661. The Spaniards remained in possession until 1704, when the British launched a combined land and sea force against the fortress. The defense was poorly managed, and within three days from the time the assault started the banner of Britain was flying over the great rock. The Spaniards immediately began a desperate and for nine years they made frequent attempts to recover the lost stronghold. By the peace treaty of 1713 Gibraltar was confirmed to England, but in 1726 the Spaniards returned to the assault and were repulsed with great loss. In 1727 another attack resulted in the loss of 5,000 Spaniards to 400 of the English defenders. In 1779 the Spaniards, assisted by a French army, commenced another siege, and they returned to the assault in 1781 and the following year. Vast armies were hurled against Gibraltar, only to be thrown back by the comparatively few British defenders. For more than a century the British have been left in peaceful possession of Gibraltar, although the Germans have sought to induce the Spaniards to enter the war in the hope of recovering the lost stronghold.

BALFOUR

In the political annals of Britain during the last quarter of a century few names figure more prominently than that of the Hon. Arthur James Balfour, author, philosopher, former Prime Minister, and First Lord of the Admiralty in the national cabinet. Mr. Balfour will be sixty-eight years old tomorrow, having been born on July 25, 1848. Aside from being one of the most prominent statesmen of latter-day England, he has an international reputation as a writer and thinker, and the Order of Merit conferred upon him last month by King George was in recognition of his services in philosophy and literature. Soon after the outbreak of the war Mr. Balfour offered his services to Winston Churchill, then the Admiralty's civil lord, and he toiled valiantly in an office adjoining Churchill's until the formation of the coalition cabinet placed him at the head of the Admiralty as Churchill's successor. Balfour's appointment was far from popular in many circles in England, as public sentiment favored the selection of Lord Fisher, "the Grand Old Man of the British Navy." Mr. Balfour is a landsman who is not even a yachtsman, and popular opinion favored the installation in Whitehall of a man who had had long and practical experience as a sea warrior. When it was believed that the battle of Skagerrack had gone decidedly against the British, there was a great outburst of criticism of Balfour, but later reports quieted the excitement. For a generation Mr. Balfour has been the most powerful opponent of home rule for Ireland, and he fought the measure unswervingly for thirty years, but in the end he was in large part responsible for the compromise which averted civil strife and made a modified home rule possible.

PIONEERS' DAY IN UTAH

Utah's own special festival, Pioneer's Day, will be generally observed today by the disciples of Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism. It was on the twenty-fourth of July, 1847, that the fleet of "prairie schooners" which carried the first band of Mormons to Utah arrived at the site chosen for their settlement. The "New Jerusalem" was located on the banks of a stream, which they called Jordan, connecting Utah Lake with Great Salt Lake, and there with solemn ceremonies the land was consecrated to God. Such was the beginning of Great Salt Lake City, now famous throughout the world as the capital and center of Mormonism. Just twenty years before the Mormon hejira to Utah Joseph Smith had claimed to have revealed to him by God the golden plates from which the Book of Mormon had been translated. In 1830, three years after the revelation, Smith founded the first Mormon church in Manchester, N. Y. From the first the sect was unpopular, and the search began for a "New Jerusalem" where the followers of Smith might remain unmolested by the Gentiles. The first site chosen was at Kirtland, O. Smith and his associate, Rigdon, were dragged from their beds

and tarred and feathered by indignant Ohioans who alleged that they had been defrauded by the Mormons, but this did not discourage them. A costly temple was built at Kirtland, and the church was reorganized, and a hierarchy was established with twelve apostles, one of whom was Brigham Young, a painter from Vermont, who led the new sect to the Kansas City. First missionaries were sent to Europe from Kirtland in 1837. Soon after that a bank conducted by Smith and Rigdon failed, and they fled to Missouri, where an outpost of Mormonism had already been established at Independence, near Kansas City. In Missouri the Mormons were not wanted, and the conflicts between them and their neighbors reached the point of civil war.

The Mormons, then several thousands strong, settled in Illinois, and Smith established another New Jerusalem at Nauvoo, where they were cordially received by the Illinois authorities, and given extraordinary powers, but soon the tide of public opinion turned against them and Smith, his brother Hyrum, and others were lodged in jail at Carthage. There they were attacked by a mob and shot dead.

With the death of the "Prophet," Brigham Young became the head of the church. The Mormons were driven out of Illinois at the point of the bayonet, and found a temporary refuge on the banks of the Missouri, where they placed waters of Great Salt Lake men were sent into the western wilderness to seek for a "promised land," where the Mormons might establish "an everlasting habitation." The Great Salt Lake Valley was chosen, and in 1847 a chosen band of 143 men, accompanied by their families, and led by the prophet, set out for their new home. Across the prairies and plains and over the pathless mountains the caravan toiled, until at last, from the summits of the Wasatch Mountains, the worn and weary pilgrims saw the placid waters of Great Salt Lake spread out before them. The country chosen for their new Canaan was then nominally a part of the Mexican Republic, and it was not until the following year that possession passed to the United States.

The pioneers sent back glowing reports, and soon Kane was deserted, and other Saints flocked to the New Jerusalem, where the pioneers had organized an independent state called "Deseret," "the land of the honey-bee." Soon afterwards the United States set up a territorial government, and Brigham Young was appointed governor.

Official
Views of
World's War
FRENCH

Paris, July 24.—The text of today's official statement follows:
"On the Somme front the night was calm. The weather continues bad."

"North of the Aisne reconnoitering parties penetrated enemy trenches near Vailly and we brought back prisoners."

"On the right bank of the Meuse last night in the course of a small action of a detail surrounding Chapelle Sainte Fins we captured 30 prisoners. According to the latest information the total number of prisoners taken by us in the last 10 days in this sector amounts to 300."

"During the night a German aviator dropped bombs on the Luneville, Supt. Chapelle although wounded brought down yesterday his eight enemy aeroplane which fell near Freges-en-Woevre. A second German machine which was attacked well near Fort Vaux. On the night of July 22-23 and during the day of July 23 our aeroplanes dropped eight shells upon the rail station at Conflans, 40 on the barracks near Vignulles and 25 upon the aerodrome at Dieuze."

KILLED BY TRAIN.

Southington, Conn., July 24.—Chas. Czackray, aged 34, was killed on the railroad tracks in the Plainfield yards, last night. His body was found by a watchman of the George Woods Co. The presumption is that the man was walking to Milldale Park where he lived. He came here from Austria three years ago, where he left his wife and children.

Twenty-five girl employees of the Sayre Insulated Wire Works of Bayonne, N. J., have gone on strike.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffrage leader, left for England on the Cunard liner Saxonia.

The Democratic electors of Livingston county, N. Y., adopted a resolution endorsing Judge Seabury for governor.

Hanley Is Candidate
Of Prohibitionists
For Presidency

J. FRANK HANLEY.

J. Frank Hanley, nominated for the presidency by the Prohibitionists assembled in convention in St. Paul, was formerly a Republican and as such was elected governor of Indiana in 1905, serving until 1909. He has been also a member of the Indiana senate and of the national house of representatives and ran for the United States senate in 1899. Mr. Hanley is a native of Illinois and is fifty-three years of age. He is a lawyer and has his office and his home in Indianapolis.

Robberies Frequent
at Public Bathhouse

Wholesale robberies occurred Saturday at the public bath houses in Seaside park, according to persons who suffered. It was said today by members of a party that every bath in several rows of houses lost money and jewelry Saturday afternoon.

Fairfield Library to
Be Closed For Repairs

The Fairfield Memorial Library will be closed Thursday night, July 27, for repairs and redecorating. As the work will take several weeks, the members are requested to return books or magazines on or before July 27.

PATRIOTS ARE GUESTS OF
C. G. KELLER IN STEPNEY.

More than 100 members of Franklin Bartlett camp, No. 11, Sons of Veterans, Angeline Bartlett, tent, No. 4, Daughters of Veterans and Elias Howe post, No. 3, G. A. R., were the guests of Charles G. Keller, at his home in Stepney, Saturday afternoon. The trip was made to Mr. Keller's farm in automobiles leaving Grand Army headquarters in Main street at 1 o'clock. Mr. Keller is a past commander of Bartlett camp and as a host will be long remembered by his guests.

There was a baseball game between the married and single members of the camp which the single men won by a score of 3 to 1. George Sherwood won the 100 yard dash. Miss Mary Jones won the potato race and Miss Margaret Klein the 100 yard dash in the games for women. Addresses were made by the host and others present.

Supper was served in the orchard which was decorated with many flags.

CHILD FALLS OUT WINDOW.

Three year old David Kroll of 247 Sixth street, who fell from a second story window at his home yesterday afternoon is reported as being in a fair condition at the Bridgeport hospital where he is suffering with a laceration of the scalp and probable internal injuries. The child stood upon a chair and leaning too far out of the window, toppled to the ground. He was taken to the hospital by Dr. C. C. Taylor of the emergency corps.

Summer
Goods

The Alling Rubber Store is well stocked with summer goods for general and vacation uses.

BATHING CAPS

A handsome variety of pure Rubber Caps, all colors,

25c to \$1.00.

WATER WINGS

19c and 25c.

TENNIS RACKETS

\$1.00 to \$6.00.

TENNIS BALLS

17c up.

RUBBER COLLARS

Just the thing for hot weather.

Will not wilt down and are easily cleaned,

20c and \$25c.

**THE ALLING
RUBBER CO.**
1126 MAIN STREET

The D.M. Read Co.
Established 1857
Business Hours from 8:30 to 6 p.m. daily
including Saturday.



Porch Frocks of Dimity,
Middy Suits in pleasing combinations,
Sport Suits in Stripes

Three very desirable groups that will all come under the wire at one price. Every woman who sees will want one of each, for each will have its separate occasion.

Dimity Frocks, attractive and simple models, striped with plain, colors, and a few all white.

Middy Suits, about twenty in the group, very pretty.

Sports Suits, striped skirts, and plain coats, twenty in the lot.

Second floor.

Children's Straw Hats

For very little folk, ages up to 6 and 8 years. Pretty little straws in white, old blue of old rose, with simple garlands of rose buds or ribbon bands fastened with daisies and small flowers.

Reductions of \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and more from original prices

Children's Shop, second floor.

Footwear for Summer

Sports Shoes, high or low models in white canvas or nu-buck, \$4.00 and \$5.00
Same in genuine buck, \$6.00 and \$7.00
Sports Oxfords of genuine buck trimmed with dark gray, blue and tan, \$7.00
High Shoes, sports style, buck, trimmed with dark gray, blue, tan and champagne, \$8.00
Serviceable "Sneakers" low models, \$1.25, high, \$1.50

Children's Play Shoes and Sneakers

Nature shapes made on "foot-form" lasts, \$1.25 to \$3.50
Second floor.

You may shop here every day until 6 o'clock, Saturdays included

The D.M. Read Co.
Established 1857

RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.
CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS
PROFIT SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

Columbia Window Shades

New Stock—All Colors.

Our price, complete with fixtures, 29c.
Extra good quality Shade Cloth.
Closed End Rollers.
Electro Nickel-plated Fixtures.
Evenly trimmed edges.
Ready to hang package with fixtures inside.
Slat already in hem.
Try us for Shades, 29c.

BYRNES LOCKED
UP FOR LETTERS
TO CHOIR GIRLS

Unable to furnish bail for his appearance before the United States district court, Patrick Byrnes, a gardener of this city, is held in the New Haven county jail, to answer to the charge of molesting the United States mails.

Byrnes, in a fit of insane jealousy, shot Miss Mary Stafford, an accountant for the Singer Mfg. Co., and a singer in St. Patrick's church choir, nearly a year ago. He was sentenced to a year in jail after physicians who examined him maintained that he was mentally responsible for his acts.

On completion of his sentence Saturday he was turned over by the county officials to a Federal officer who took him at once to New Haven, to be arraigned before United States Commissioner Wright.

Byrnes is accused of having addressed letters to Miss Stafford at her home in Fairfield avenue where the shooting took place; to Miss Jessie Murray, a well known choir

singer, and Miss Mary Jennings of Stamford, formerly of this city. All three have taken prominent parts in church choir work. The text of the letters is such, it is alleged, as to bring Byrnes within the Federal statutes covering misuse of the mails.

Bassett Fined \$100
In Stratford Court

(Special to The Farmer.)
Stratford, July 24.—Elmer Bassett, of 534 Connecticut avenue, Bridgeport, an employee of the Whiting Manufacturing Co. was fined \$100 and costs by Judge Howard M. Curtis today charged with speeding, passing a standing trolley car and knocking down Franklin Burton of Burton avenue who was alighting from the car. His counsel, Attorney James Maher appealed and bonds furnished by James Coughlin of Drew Place, Bridgeport, were fixed at \$200.

Bassett was arrested Sunday, July 9, at Stratford court by State Policeman Rowe H. Wheeler. The policeman testified that Bassett was traveling through the town at rate of speed estimated between 25 and 30 miles an hour. The accused and Mrs. Lillian Laydon, wife of Martin Hayden, a fireman at No. 3 engine house who owns the machine, denied the allegations. They told the court that they were proceeding at about five miles an hour.